

# RAI

Desire not  
To allay my rages and revenges with  
Your colder reasonings. *Shakefp.*  
Argument more heroic than the rage  
Of Turnus for Lavinia difpous'd. *Milton.*  
3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.  
The party hurt who hath been in great rage of pain, till  
the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milton.*  
The rage of thirst and hunger now fuppreff. *Pope.*  
To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceffive anger.  
Wine is a mocker, ftrong drink is raging; and whofever  
is deceived thereby, is not wife. *Prov. xx. 1.*  
Why do the heathen rage. *Pfalm ii. 1.*  
At this he only rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*  
Heart-rending news,  
That death fhould license have to rage among  
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*  
3. To aft with mitchievous impetuoufity.  
The chariots fhall rage in the ftreets, they fhall juffle one  
againft another, feem like torches, and run like the light-  
enings. *Nab. ii. 4.*  
The madding wheels of brazen chariots rag'd. *Milton.*  
After thefe waters had rag'd on the earth, they began to  
leffen and fhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being  
quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*  
RAGEFUL. *adj.* [rage and full.] Furious; violent.  
This courtefy was worfe than a balfinado to Zelmane; fo  
that again with rageful eyes fhe bad him defend himfelf; for  
no lefs than his life would anfwer it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
A popular orator may represent vices in fo formidable ap-  
pearances, and fet out each virtue in fo amiable a form, that  
the covetous perfon fhall fcarce moft liberally his beloved  
idol, wealth, and the rageful perfon fhall find a calm. *Hamm.*  
RAGED. *adj.* [from rag.]  
1. Rent into tatters.  
How like a prodigal,  
The fcarfed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;  
How like the prodigal doth fhe return  
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged fails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakefp.*  
As I go in this ragged tattered coat, I am hunted away  
from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Uneven; confifting of parts almoft difunited.  
The earl of Warwick's ragged ftaff is yet to be feen pour-  
trayed in their church fteeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
That fome whirlwind bear  
Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock, *Shakefp.*  
And throw it thence into the raging fea.  
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glafs,  
rude and ragged. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
3. Dreffed in tatters.  
Since noble arts in Rome have no fupport,  
And ragged virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*  
4. Ragged; not fmooth.  
The wolf would barter away a ragged coat and a raw-  
boned carcase, for a fmooth fat one. *L'Etrange.*  
What fhepherd owns thofe ragged fheep? *Dryden.*  
RAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from ragged.] State of being dreffed in  
tatters.  
Poor naked wretches, wherefo'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitilefs ftorm!  
How fhall your houfelefs heads and unfed fides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggednefs defend you. *Shakefp.*  
RAGINGLY. *adv.* [from raging.] With vehement fury.  
RAGMAN. *n. f.* [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.  
RAGOUP. *n. f.* [French.] Meat ftewed and highly feafoned.  
To the ftage permit  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyeftes drefst,  
'Tis talk enough for thee to expofe a Roman feaft. *Dryden.*  
No fifh they reckon comparable to a ragout of fnails. *Add.*  
When art and nature join, th' effect will be  
Some nice ragout, or charming fricafy. *King's Cookery.*  
RAGWORT. *n. f.* [rag and wort.] A plant.  
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is al-  
moft of a cylindrical figure, and the feeds are fattened to a  
down; the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Miller.*  
RAGSTONE. *n. f.* [rag and ftone.]  
1. A ftone fo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain,  
irregular manner. *Woodward on Poffils.*  
2. The ftone with which they fmooth the edge of a tool new  
ground and left ragged.  
RAIL. *n. f.* [riegel, German.]  
1. A crofs beam fixed at the ends in two upright pofts.  
If you make another fquare, and alfo a tenant on each  
untenanted end of the files, and another mortife on the top  
and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Maxon.*  
2. A feries of pofts connected with beams, by which any thing  
is inclofed: a pale is a feries of fmall upright pofts rifing above

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the crofs beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a fe-  
ries of crofs beams fupported with pofts, which do not rife  
much above it.  
A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A large fquare table for the commiffioners, one fide being  
fufficient for thofe of either party, and a rail for others which  
went round. *Clarendon.*  
3. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and  
pheafant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. [razle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is pre-  
ferved only in the word night-rail.  
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclofe with rails.  
The hand is fquare, with four rounds at the corners; this  
fhould firft have been planched over, and railed about with  
ballifters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane  
places, fo it ought to be fenced in and railed. *Ayliffe.*  
Sir Roger has given a handfome pulpit-cloth, and railed in  
the communion-table. *Addifon's Spectator, N° 112.*  
2. To range in a line.  
They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team  
of horfes in a cart, and were executed fome of them at London  
and Wapping, and the reft at divers places upon the fea  
coaft. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To RAIL. *v. n.* [railler, Fr. rallen, Dutch.] To ufe infulent  
and reproachful language; to fpeak to, or to mention in op-  
probrious terms.  
Your husband is in his old limes again; he fo rails againft  
all married mankind, curfes all Eve's daughters. *Shakefp.*  
What a monftrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one,  
that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakefp.*  
'Till thou can'ft rail the feals from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'ft thy lungs to fpeak fo loud. *Shakefp.*  
He tript me behind; being down, infulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him fuch a deal of man, *Dryden.*  
That worthied him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Of words cometh railings and evil furmifings. *1 Tim. vi.*  
Angels bring not railing accusation againft them. *2 Pet. ii.*  
If any is angry, and rails at it, he may feurely. *Locke.*  
Thou art my blood, where Johnfon has no part;  
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,  
And rail at arts he did not underftand? *Dryden.*  
Leftia for ever on me rails,  
To talk of me fhe never fails. *Swift.*  
RAILER. *n. f.* [from rail.] One who infuls or defames by  
opprobrious language.  
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy  
as long as the railer will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*  
Let no prefuming impious railer tax  
Creative wifdom. *Thomfon's Summer.*  
RAILLERY. *n. f.* [raillerie, Fr.] Slight fatire; fatirical mer-  
riment.  
Let railleury be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnfon.*  
A quotation out of Hudibras fhall make them treat with  
levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to  
this world and the next: railleury of this nature is enough to  
make the hearer tremble. *Addifon's Freeholder, N° 6.*  
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming  
of them is almoft fufficient to turn them into railleury.  
To thefe we are folicted by the arguments of the fubtile,  
and the railleuries of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
RAIMENT. *n. f.* [for arraiment, from array.] Vefture; velt-  
ment; cloaths; drefs; garment. A word now little ufed  
but in poetry.  
His raiments, though mean, received handfomenefs by the  
grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*  
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blufh!  
Be thou afham'd, that I have took upon me  
Such an immodeft raiment. *Shakefp.*  
Living, both food and raiment fhe fupplies. *Dryden.*  
To RAIN. *v. n.* [reman, Saxon; regeren, Dutch.]  
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.  
Like a low-hung cloud, it rains fo fuff,  
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
The wind is South-Weft, and the weather lowring, and  
like to rain. *Locke.*  
2. To fall as rain.  
The eye marvelleth at the whitenefs thereof, and the heart  
is aftonifhed at the raining of it. *Ecclef. xliii. 18.*  
They fat them down to weep; nor only tears  
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rofe within. *Milton.*  
3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.  
That which ferves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the ftorm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.  
It rain'd down fortune, fhew'ring on your head. *Shak. Rain*

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Rain facrifical whifp'ring in his ear,  
Make facred even his ftirrup. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
Ifrael here had famifh'd, had not God  
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradise Loft, b. ii.*  
RAIN. *n. f.* [nen, Saxon.] The moiiture that falls from the  
clouds.  
When fhall we three meet again;  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain. *Shakefp.*  
With ftrange rains, hails, and fhowers were they perfe-  
cuted. *Wifdom xvi. 16.*  
The loft clouds pour  
Into the fea an ufelefs fhew'r,  
And the vex'd failors curle the rain,  
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
Rain is water by the heat of the fun divided into very fmall  
parts afcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be-  
comes condensed into clouds, and defcends in drops. *Ray.*  
RAINBOW. *n. f.* [rain and bow.] The iris; the femicircle of  
various colours which appears in fhowerly weather.  
Cafing of the water in a moft cunning manner, makes a  
perfect rainbow, not more pleafant to the eye than to the  
mind, fo fenfibly to fee the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*  
To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakefp.*  
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings difpread  
in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of fundry colours. *Peach.*  
They could not be ignorant of the promife of God never  
to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put  
them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the fun-  
fhine, and may be made artificially by fpouting up water,  
which may break aloft, and fcatter into drops, and fall down  
like rain; for the fun, fhining upon thefe drops, certainly  
caufes the bow to appear to a fpectator ftanding in a true po-  
fition to the rain and fun: this bow is made by refraction of  
the fun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*  
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,  
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*  
RAINDEER. [pjanar, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.] A deer with  
large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws fledges  
through the fnow.  
RAININESS. *n. f.* [from rainy.] The ftate of being fhowery.  
RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [rain and water.] Water not taken from  
fountains, but falling from the clouds.  
Court holy water in a dry houfe, is better than the rain-  
water out o' doors. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
We took diffilled rain-water. *Boyle.*  
Rain-water is to be preferred before fpring-water. *Mort.*  
RAINY. *adj.* [from rain.] Showery; wet.  
Our gaynefs and our guilt are all befmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a conten-  
tious woman are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*  
To RAISE. *v. a.* [ryfa, Swedifh; reifer, Danifh.]  
1. To lift; to heave.  
The elders went to raife him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii.*  
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raife  
Twelve ftarryling bards. *Pope.*  
2. To fet upright: as, he raifed a moff.  
3. To erect; to build up.  
Take his carcase down from the tree, caft it at the enter-  
ing of the gate, and raife thereon a heap of ftones. *Jof. viii.*  
4. To exalt to a ftate more great or illuftrious.  
Counfellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far  
from the ability to raife and amplify an eftate. *Bacon.*  
Thou fo pleas'd,  
Can'ft raife thy creature to what height thou wilt  
Of union. *Milton.*  
5. To amplify; to enlarge.  
That eyelefs head of thine was firft fram'd flefth,  
To raife my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
6. To increafe in current value.  
The plate-pieces of eight were raifed three-pence in the  
piece. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
7. To elevate; to exalt.  
The Peritians gazing on the fun,  
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it fhone;  
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,  
And foon they worfhip'd what at firft they prais'd. *Prior.*  
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.  
This gentleman came to be raifed to great titles. *Clarend.*  
9. To excite; to put in action.  
He raifeth the ftormy wind. *Pfalm cvii. 28.*  
He might taint  
Th' animal fpirits, that from pure blood arife,  
Thence raife diftemper'd thoughts.  
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his  
thunders, and Neptune raifing his tempefts. *Milton.*  
10. To excite to war or tumult; to ftir up.  
He firft rais'd head againft ufurping Richard. *Shakefp.*  
They neither found me in the temple difputing with any  
man, neither raifing up the people. *Acts xxiv. 12.*  
Aeneas then employs his pains  
In parts remote to raife the Tufcan fwains. *Dryden.*

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11. To rouse; to ftir up.  
They fhall not awake, nor be raifed out of their fleep. *Job.*  
12. To give beginning to: as, he raifed the family.  
13. To bring into being.  
Marry her, and raife up feed. *Gen. xxxviii. 8.*  
I raifed up of your fons for prophets. *Amos ii. 11.*  
I will raife up for them a plant of renown, and they fhall  
be no more confumed with hunger. *Ezek. xxxiv. 29.*  
I will raife up evil againft thee. *2 Samuel xii. 11.*  
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raife  
New troubles. *Milton.*  
God vouchsafes to raife another world  
From him. *Milton.*  
14. To call into view from the ftate of feparate fpirits.  
The fpirits of the deceafed, by certain fpells and infernal  
facrifices, were raifed. *Sandys's Journey.*  
Thefe are fpectres, the underftanding raifes to itfelf, to  
flatter its own lazinefs. *Locke.*  
15. To bring from death to life.  
He was delivered for our offences, and raifed again for our  
juftification. *Romans iv. 25.*  
It is fown in difhonour, it is raifed in glory; it is fown in  
weaknefs, it is raifed in power. *1 Cor. xv. 23.*  
16. To occafion; to begin.  
Raife not a falfe report. *Exodus xxiii. 1.*  
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the  
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be  
the ferryman of hell, and folemn ftories raifed after him. *Bra.*  
Wantonnefs and pride  
Raife out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*  
17. To fet up; to utter loudly.  
All gaze, and all admire, and raife a fhouting found. *Dry.*  
Soon as the prince appears, they raife a cry. *Dryden.*  
18. To collect; to obtain a certain fum.  
Britain, once defpis'd, can raife  
As ample fums, as Rome in Cæfar's days. *Arbutnot.*  
I fhould not thus be bound,  
If I had means, and could but raife five pound. *Gay.*  
19. To collect; to afsemble; to levy.  
He out of fmalleft things could without end  
Have rais'd inceffant armies. *Milton.*  
20. To give rife to.  
Higher argument  
Remains, fufficient of itfelf to raife  
That name, unlefs years damp my wing. *Milton.*  
21. To RAISE pafte. To form pafte into pies without a difh.  
Mifs Liddy can dance a jig, and raife pafte. *Spectator.*  
RAISER. *n. f.* [from raife.] He that raifes.  
Then fhall ftand up in his eftate a raifer of taxes. *Dan. xi.*  
They that are the firft raifers of their houfes, are moft  
indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*  
He that boafts of his anceftors, the founders and raifers of  
a family, doth confeft that he hath lefs virtue. *Taylor.*  
Raifer of human kind! by nature caft,  
Naked and helpiefs. *Thomfon's Autumn.*  
RAISIN. *n. f.* [racemus, Lat. rafin, Fr.]  
Rafins are the fruit of the vine fuffered to remain on the  
tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the fun or  
the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preferved in this  
manner, are called rafins, but thofe dried in the fun are much  
fweeter and pleafanter than thofe dried in ovens; they are  
called jar rafins, from their being imported in earthen jars: the  
fineft are the fruit of the vitis Damafcana. *Hill's Materia Med.*  
Dried grapes or rafins, boiled in a convenient proportion  
of water, make a fweet liquor, which, being betimes diffilled,  
afford an oil and fpirit much like the rafins themfelves. *Boyle.*  
RAKE. *n. f.* [raftrum, Lat. pace, Sax. racche, Dutch.]  
1. An inftrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided,  
or light bodies are gathered up.  
At Midfummer down with the brembles and brakes,  
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tuffier.*  
O that thy bounteous deity wou'd pleafe  
To guide my rake upon the chinking found  
Of fome vaft treafure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*  
He examines his face in the ftream, combs his rufal locks  
with a rake. *Garth.*  
2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or rakel, Dutch, a worthless  
cur dog.] A loofe, diforderly, vicious, wild, gay, thought-  
lefs fellow; a man addicted to pleafure.  
The next came with her fon, who was the greateft rake in  
the place, but fo much the mother's darling, that fhe left her  
husband for the fake of this gracelefs youth. *Addifon.*  
Rake hate fober grave gentlewomen.  
Men, fome to bufinefs, fome to pleafure take;  
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*  
The mother begg'd the bleffing of a rake.  
To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To gather with a rake.  
Mow barlie, and rake it, and fet it on cocks. *Tuffier.*  
Harrows iron teeth fhall every where  
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*